THE GROUNDS AND PRINCIPLES OF Religion.

CONTAINED IN

A Shorter Catechiſm:

According to the Advice of the Aſſembly of DIVINES, ſitting at *Weſtminſter*, to be uſed throughout the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*.

LONDON,
Printed *Anno Dom.* 1667.

TO THE
RIGHT HONORABLE
THE
LORDS and COMMONS
Assembled in
PARLIAMENT:

The humble Advice of the
ASSEMBLY of DIVINES
Sitting at *WESTMINSTER*,
CONCERNING
A Shorter Catechism.

With the Proofs thereof out of the Scripture.

Quest. WHat is the chief end of Man?
A. Mans chief end is to glorifie God, *a* and to enjoy him for *b* ever.

Q. *What Rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorifie and enjoy him?*
A. The Word of God, which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New *c* Testament, is the only way to direct us how we may glorifie and enjoy *d* him.

Q. *What do the Scriptures principally teach?*
A. The Scriptures principally teach, what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of *e* man.

Q. *What is God?*
A. God is a *f* Spirit, *g* infinite, *h* eternal, and *i* unchangeable in his *k* being, *l* wisdom, *m* power,

a 1 *Cor.* 10. 31. *Rom.* 11. 30.
b *Psal.* 73. 24.
c 2 *Tim.* 3. 16. *Eph.* 2. 20.
d 1 *Joh.* 1. 3, 4.
e 2 *Tim.* 1. 13. & 3. 16.
f *Joh.* 4. 24.
g *Exod.* 3. 14.
h *Psal.* 147. 5.
i *Apoc.* 4. 8.
k *Apoc.* 15. 4.
l *Exod.* 34. 6, 7.

m Job 11. 7, 8, 9 m power, n holiness justice, goodness and
n Psal. 90. 2. truth,
o Jam. 1. 17. Q. *Are there more Gods than one?*
p Deut. 6. 4. A. There is but one only, the living and
Jer. 10. 10. true p God.

Q. *How many persons are there in the Godhead?*

A. There are three persons in the Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the holy Ghost, and these three are one God, the same in substance,
q 1 Joh. 5. 7. equal in power and q glory.
Mat. 28. 19. Q. *What are the decrees of God?*

A. The decrees of God are his eternal purpose, according to the councel of his Will, whereby for his own glory, he hath fore-or-
r Eph. 1. 4, 11. dained whatsoever comes to r pass.
Rom. 9. 22. 25. Q. *How doth God execute his decrees?*

A. God executeth his decrees in the works of Creation and Providence.

Q. *What is the work of Creation?*

A. The work of Creation is Gods making all things of nothing by the word of his power,
s Gen. 1. cap. in the space of six days, and all very s good.
Heb. 11. 3. Q. *How did God create man?*

A. God created man, male and female, after his own Image, in knowledg, righteousness and holiness with dominion over the
t Gen. 1. 26, creatures.
27, 28.
Col. 3. 10. Q. *What are Gods works of Providence?*
Eph. 4. 24. A. Gods works of Providence, are his most
u Ps. 145. 17. u holy, w wise and x powerful preserving and
w Ps. 104. 24. governing all his creatures and all their
Isa. 28. 29. actions.
x Ps. 103. 19. Q. *What especial act of Providence did God*
Mat. 10. 29, *exercise towards man in the estate wherein he*
30, 31. *was created?*
y Heb. 1. 3. A. When God had created man he entered

into

into a Covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience, forbidding him to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil upon pain of z death.

z *Gal.*3.12.

Q. *Did our first Parents continue in the estate wherein they were created?*

Gen. 2.7.

A. Our first Parents being left to the freedom of their own will, fell from the estate wherein they were created, by sinning against a God.

a *Gen.*2,6,7, 8,13.

Q. *What is sin?*

A. Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of the Law of b God.

*Eccles.*7.29. b 1 *Joh.*3.4.

Q. *What was the sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were created?*

A. The sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were created, was the eating of the forbidden c fruit.

c *Gen.*3.6.12.

Q. *Did all mankind fall in* Adams *first transgression?*

A. The Covenant being made with *Adam*, not only for himself, but for his posterity, all mankind descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him and fell with him in his first d transgression.

d *Gen.*2.16, 17. *Rom.*5.12.

Q. *Into what estate did the fall bring mankind?*

A. The fall brought mankind into an estate of Sin and e misery.

1 *Cor.*15.21, 22. e *Rom.*5.12.

Q. *Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell?*

A. The sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell consists in the guilt of *Adams* first sin, the want of original righteousness, & the corruption of his whole nature, which is commonly called Original sin, together with all actual transgressions, which proceed from f it.

f *Rom.*5.10, 19.

Q. *What is the misery of that estate whereinto man fell?*

A. All mankind by their fall lost communion with *g* God, are under his wrath, and *h* curse, and so made liable to all miseries in this life, to death it self, and to the pains of Hell for *i* ever.

g *Gen.*3.8,10, 14.
h *Eph.*2.2,3. *Gal.* 3.10.
i *Lam.*3.39. *Rom.*6.2,3. *Mat.* 23. 45, 46.

Q. *Did God leave all mankind to perish in the estate of sin and misery?*

A. God having out of his meer good pleasure, from all eternity elected some to everlasting *k* life, did enter into a Covenant of grace to deliver them out of the state of sin and misery, and to bring them into an estate of salvation by a *l* Redeemer.

k *Eph.*1.4.
l *Rom.*3.10, 21,22. *Gal.* 3. 21,22.

Q. *Who is the Redeemer of Gods Elect?*

A. The only Redeemer of Gods elect, is the Lord Jesus *m* Christ, who being the eternal Son of God, became *n* man, and so was, and continueth to be God and man in two distinct natures and one person for *o* ever.

m 1 *Tim.*2,5,6.
n *John* 1.14. *Gal.*4.4.
o *Rom.*9.5. *Luc.*1.35. *Col.*2.9. *Heb.*7.24.25.

Q. *How did Christ, being the Son of God, become man?*

A. Christ the Son of God became man, by taking to himself a *p* true body, and a reasonable *q* Soul, being conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin *Mary*, and born of *r* her without *s* sin.

p *Heb.*2.14.16 & 10.5.
q *Mat.*26. 38.
r *Luc.*1.27,31, 35,42. *Gal.*4.4.
s *Heb.*4 15. & 7.26.

Q. *What Offices doth Christ execute as our Redeemer?*

A. Christ as our Redeemer executeth the Office of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King, both in his estate of Humiliation and *t* Exaltation.

t *Act.*3.21,22. *Heb.*12.25.

Q. *How doth Christ execute the Office of a Prophet?*

A. Christ

A. Christ executeth the office of a Prophet, in revealing to us by his Word and Spirit the Will of God for our *u* Salvation.

u *John* 1. 18.

Q. *How doth Christ execute the Office of a Priest?*

A. Christ executeth the Office of a Priest in his once offering up of himself a sacrifice to satisfie divine *w* Justice, and reconcile us to God, and in making continual intercession for *y* us.

1 *Pet.* 1. 10, 11, 12. *Joh.* 15. 15. *and* 20. 31. w *Heb.* 9. 14, 28. x *Heb.* 2. 17. y *Heb.* 7. 24, 25.

Q. *How doth Christ execute the Office of a King?*

A. Christ executeth the Office of a King in subduing us to *z* himself, in ruling *a* and defending *b* us, and in restraining and conquering all his and our *c* enemies.

z *Acts* 15. 14, 15, 16. a *Isa.* 33. 22. b *Isa.* 33. 1, 2. c 1 *Cor.* 15. 25.

Q. *Wherein did Christs Humiliation consist?*

A. Christs Humiliation consisted in his being born, and that in a low *d* condition, made under the *e* Law, undergoing the miseries of this *f* life, the wrath of *g* God, and the cursed death of the *h* Cross, in being *i* buried, and continuing under the power of Death for a *k* time.

Psal. 10. per totum. d *Luke* 2. 7. e *Gal.* 4. 4. f *Heb.* 12. 2, 3. *Isa.* 53. 2, 3. g *Luke* 22. 44. *Mat.* 27. 56. h *Phil.* 2. 8. i 1 *Cor.* 15. 3. k *Act.* 2. 24, 25, 26, 27, 31.

Q. *Wherein consists Christs Exaltation?*

A. Christs Exaltation consisteth in his rising again from the dead on the third *l* day, in ascending up into *m* Heaven, in sitting at the right hand of God the *n* Father, and in coming to judge the world at the last *o* day.

l 1 *Cor.* 15. 4. m *Mar.* 16. 19. n *Eph.* 1. 20. o *Act* 1. 11. & 17. 31.

Q. *How are we made partakers of the Redemption purchased by Christ?*

A. We are made partakers of the Redemption purchased by Christ, by the effectual application of it to *p* us, by his holy *q* Spirit.

p *Tit.* 3. 5. 6. *John* 1. 11, 12.

Q. *How doth the Spirit apply to us the Redemption purchased by Christ?*

A. The Spirit applyeth to us the Redemp-

r Eph. 1. 13,14. Joh. 6. 37,39. Eph. 2. 8

tion purchased by Christ, by working r faith in us, and thereby uniting us to Christ in our effectual ſ calling.

ſ Eph. 3. 17. 1 Cor. 1. 9. t 2 Tim. 1. 9. 2 Thes. 2. 13,14. u Acts 2. 37. w Act. 26. 18. x Ezek. 36. 26, 27.

Q. *What is effectual calling?*

A. Effectual calling is the work of Gods t ſpirit, whereby convincing us of our ſin, and u misery, enlightning our minds in the knowledg of w Christ, and renewing our x wills, he doth perſwade and enable us to embrace Jeſus Christ freely offered to us in thy Goſpel.

y Joh. 6. 44,45. Phil. 2. 13. z Rom. 8. 30. a Eph. 1. 5.

Q. *What benefits do they that are effectually called partake of in this life?*

A. They that are effectually called do in this life partake of z Juſtification, a Adoption, Sanctification, and the ſeveral benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from b them.

b 1 Cor. 1. 26,30 c Rom. 3. 26,15 & 1. 6, 7, 8. c 2 Cor. 5. 10, 21. e Rom. 5. 13. 28. 19. f Gal. 2. 16. Phil. 3. 9.

Q. *What is Juſtification?*

A. Juſtification is an act of Gods c free grace, wherein he pardoneth all our ſins, and accepteth us as righteous in his d ſight, only for the righteouſneſs of Christ imputed to e us, and received by faith f alone.

g 1 Joh. 3. 1. h Joh. 1. 12. Rom. 8. 17.

Q. *What is Adoption?*

A. Adoption is an act of Gods free grace whereby we are received into the g number, and have a right to all the priviledges of the Sons of h God.

i 1 Thes. 2. 13. k Eph. 4. 23,24.

Q. *What is Sanctification?*

A. Sanctification is the work of Gods free i grace, whereby we are renewed in the whole man after the Image of k God, and are enabled more and more to die unto ſin, and live unto righteouſneſs.

Q. *What are the benefits which in this life do accom-*

accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption, and Sanctification?

A. The benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption and Sanctification, an assurance of Gods love, peace of *m* conscience, joy in the holy *n* Ghost, increase of *o* grace, and perseverance therein to the *p* end.

m *Rom.* 5. 12, 5.
n *Rom.* 14. 17.
o *Prov.* 2. 18.
p 1 *Joh.* 5. 13.
1 *Pet.* 1. 5.

Q. *What benefits do believers receive from Christ at their death?*

A. The souls of believers are at their death made perfect *q* in holiness, and do immediatly pass into *r* glory, and their bodies being still united to *s* Christ, do rest in their graves till the *u* resurrection.

q *Heb.* 12. 23.
r 2 *Cor.* 5. 1, 6, 8.
Phil. 1. 2.
s *Luc.* 23. 43.
1 *Thes.* 4. 14.
t *Isa.* 57. 2.

Q. *What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the Resurrection?*

A. At the Resurrection, believers being raised up to *w* glory, shall be openly acknowledged, and acquitted in the day of *x* Judgment, and made perfectly blessed in the full enjoying of *y* God to all eternity.

u *Job.* 19. 26, 27.
w 1 *Cor.* 15. 43.
x *Mat.* 25. 23.
Mat. 10. 32.
y 1 *Joh.* 3. 2.

Q. *What is the duty that God requireth of man?*

A. The duty which God requireth of man, is obedience to his revealed *a* will.

1 *Cor.* 13. 2.
z 1 *Thes.* 4. 17.
18.
a *Mic.* 6. 8.

Q. *What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of his obedience?*

A. The rule which God at first revealed to man for his obedience, was the Moral *b* Law.

1 *Sam.* 15. 2.
b *Rom.* 2. 14, 15. & 10. 5.

Q. *Where is the Law summarily comprehended?*

A. The Moral Law is summarily comprehended in the ten Commandments.

c *Deut.* 10. 4.

Q. *What is the sum of the ten Commandments?*

A. The sum of the ten Commandments, is to love the Lord our God with all our heart, with

with all our ſoul, with all our ſtrength and with all our mind, and our neighbours as our
d *Mat.* 22. 37, 38, 39, 40. *d* ſelves.

Q. *What is the Preface to the ten Commandments?*

A The Preface to the ten Commandments
e Exod. 20. 2. is in theſe words, *e I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the Land of Ægypt, out of the houſe of bondage.*

Q. *What did the Preface of the ten Commandments teach us?*

A. The Preface to the ten Commandments teach us, that becauſe God is the Lord and our God and Redeemer, therefore we are
f *Luke* 1. 74, 75 1 *Pet.* 1. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. bound to keep all his *f* Commandments.

Q. *Which is the firſt Commandment?*

A. The firſt Commandment is, [*Thou ſhalt*
g *Exod.* 20. 3. *have no other Gods before me.*]

Q. *What is required in the firſt Commandment?*

A. The firſt Commandment requireth us to know and acknowledge God to be the only
h 1 *Chron.* 28. 9. *Deut.* 26. 17. true God, and our *h* God, and to worſhip and glorifie him *i* accordingly.
i *Mat.* 4. 20. *Pſal.* 29. 2.

Q. *What is forbidden in the firſt Commandment?*

k *Pſal.* 14. 1. *A.* The firſt Commandment forbiddeth the *k* denying, or not worſhipping and glorifying
l *Rom.* 1. 21. m *Pſ.* 81. 10, 11. n *Ro.* 1. 25, 26. the true *l* God as God, and our *m* God, and the giving that worſhip and glory to any other which is due unto him *n* alone.

Q. *What are we eſpecially taught in theſe words, before me, in the firſt Commandment?*

A. Theſe words, *before me*, in the firſt Commandment, teach us, that God ſeeth all things, taketh notice, and is much diſpleaſed with the
h *Ezek.* 8. 5. to the end. ſin of having any other *o* God.

Q. *Which*

Q. *Which is the ſecond Commandment?*

A. The ſecond Commandment is, [*Thou ſhalt not make unto thee any graven Image, or any likeneſs* of any thing, *that is in the Heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth, thou ſhalt not bow down thy ſelf to them nor ſerve them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God viſiting the iniquity of the Fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and ſhew mercy unto thouſands of them that love me and keep my* p *Commandments.* p *Exod.* 20. 4, 5, 6.

Q. *What is required in the ſecond Commandment?*

A. The ſecond Commandment requireth the receiving, obſerving, and keeping pure and entire all ſuch religious Worſhip & Ordinances, as God hath appointed in his *q* Word. q *Deut.* 32. 46. *Mat.* 28. 20. *Acts* 2. 42.

Q. *What is forbidden in the ſecond Commandment?*

A. The ſecond Commandment forbiddeth the worſhipping of God by *r* Images, or any other way not appointed in his *ſ* Word. r *Deut.* 4. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. *Exod.* 32. 5, 8. ſ *Deut.* 12. 13, 32.

Q. *What are the reaſons annexed to the ſecond Commandment?*

A. The reaſons annexed to the ſecond Commandment, are Gods Sovereignty over *t* us, his propriety in *u* us, and the zeal he hath to his own *w* Worſhip. t *Pſ.* 95. 2, 3, 6. u *Pſa.* 145. 11. w *Exod.* 34. 31, 14.

Q. *Which is the third Commandment?*

A. The third Commandment is, [*Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltleſs that taketh his Name in* x *vain.* x *Exod.* 20. 7.

Q. *What is required in the third Commandment?*

A. The

A. The third Commandment requireth the holy and reverend use of Gods *y* Names, *z* Titles, *a* Attributes, *b* Ordinances, *c* Word, and *d* Works.

y *Mat.*6.9. *Deut.*28.58. a *Psal.*68.4. a *Apoc.*15.3,4. b *Mal.*1.11.14 c *Psa.*138.1,2. d *Joh.*36.24.

Q. What is forbidden in the third Commandment?

A. The third Commandment forbiddeth all prophaning or abusing of any thing whereby God makes himself *e* known.

e *Mal.*1.6,7, 12, &c.2.2. & 3.3,14.

Q. What is the reason annexed to the third Commandment?

A. The reason annexed to the third Commandment is, that however the breakers of this Commandment may escape punishment from men; yet the Lord our God will not suffer them to escape his righteous *f* Judgment.

f 1 *Sam.*2.12. 17,22,29. 1 *Sam.*3.13. *Deut.*28.58, 59.

Q. Which is the fourth Commandment?

A. The fourth Commandment is, [*Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy: Six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattel, nor the stranger that is within thy gates; For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day, wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and* g *hallowed it.*

g *Exod.*20.8,9 10,11.

Q. What is required in the 4th *Commandment?*

A. The fourth Commandment requireth the keeping holy to God such set-times as he hath appointed in his Word, expressly one whole day in seven to be a holy Sabbath to *h* himself.

h *Deut.*5.12, 13,14.

Q. Which day of the seven hath God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath?

A. From

A. From the beginning of the world to the Resurrection of Christ, God appointed the Seventh day of the week to be the weekly Sabbath, and the first day of the week ever since to continue to the end of the World, which is the Christian *i* Sabbath.

Q. How is the Sabbath to be sanctified?

A. The Sabbath is to be Sanctified by a holy resting all that *k* day, even from such worldly employments and recreations, as are lawful on other *l* days, and spending the whole time in the publick and private exercises of Gods *m* worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the works of necessity and *n* mercy.

Q. What is forbidden in the fourth Commandment?

A. The fourth Commandment forbiddeth the omission or careless performance of the duties required, and the profaning the day by *p* idleness, or doing that which is in it self *q* sinful, or by unnecessary thought, words or works about worldly imployments or *r* recreations.

Q. What are the reasons annexed to the fourth Commandment?

A. The reasons annexed to the fourth commandment are Gods allowing us six days of the week for our own *s* imployments, his challenging a special propriety in the seventh, his own example and his blessing the *t* Sabbath day.

Q. Which is the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth *u* Commandment *is*, *Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long upon the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.*

i *Gen.* 2. 2, 3. 1 *Cor.* 16. 1, 2. *Acts* 20. 7.
k *Exod.* 20. 2. 10.
l *Exod.* 16. 25, 26, 27, 28. *Neh.* 13. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, &c.
m *Mat.* 12. 1, to 13.
n *Luc.* 4. 6. *Act.* 20. 7. *Psal.* 92. *Tit.* *Isa.* 66. 23. *Ezek.* 22. 26. *Amos* 8. 5. *Mal.* 1. 13.
p *Act.* 20. 7. 9.
q *Ezek.* 23. 38.
r *Jer.* 17. 24, 25, 26. *Isa.* 58. 13.
s *Exod.* 20. 9.
t *Exod.* 20. 11.
u *Exod.* 20.

Q. What

Q. *What is required in the 5th Commandment*

A. The fifth Commandment requireth the preserving the honor, and performing the duties belonging to every one in their several places and Relations, as *w* Superiors, *x* Inferiors, *y* Equals.

w *Eph.* 5. 21.
x 1 *Pet.* 2. 17.
y *Rom.* 12. 10.

Q. *What is forbidden in the fifth Commandment?*

A. The fifth Commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or doing any thing against the honour and duty which belongeth to every one in their several places and *z* relations.

z *Mat.* 15. 4, 5, 6.

Q. *What is the reason annexed to the fifth Commandment?*

A. The reason annexed to the fifth Commandment, is a promise of long life and prosperity (as far as it shall serve for Gods glory and their own good) to all such as keep this *a* Commandment.

Ezek. 34. 2, 3, 4.
Rom. 13. 3.
a *Deut.* 5. 16. *Eph.* 6. 2, 3.

Q. *Which is the sixth Commandment?*

A. The sixth Commandment is, [*Thou shalt not* b *kill.*]

b *Exod.* 20. 13.

Q. *What is required in the sixth Commandment?*

A. The sixth Commandment requireth all lawful endeavours to preserve our own *c* life, and the life of *d* others,

c *Eph.* 5. 28, 29.
d 1 *King.* 18. 4.

Q. *What is forbidden in the sixth Commandment?*

A. The sixth Commandment forbiddeth the taking away of our own life, or the life of our neighbour unjustly, and whatsoever tendeth *e* thereunto.

e *Acts* 16. 28. *Gen.* 9. 6.

Q. *Which is the seventh Commandment?*

A. The seventh Commandment is, [*Thou shalt not commit Adultery.*]

f *Exod.* 20. 14.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is required in the seventh Commandment?*

A. The seventh Commandment requireth the preservation of our own, and our neighbours chastity, in *f* speech, heart, and *g* behaviour.

Q. *What is forbidden in the seventh Commandment?*

A. The seventh Commandment *h* forbiddeth all unchast thoughts, words and actions.

Q. *What is the eighth Commandment?*

A. The eighth Commandment is, [*Thou shalt not i steal.*]

Q. *What is required in the eighth Commandment?*

A. The eighth Commandment requireth the lawful procuring, and furthering the wealth, and outward estate of our selves and *k* others.

Q. *What is required in the eighth Commandment?*

A. The eighth Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever doth, or may unjustly hinder our own or our neighbours wealth or outward *l* estate.

Q. *What is the ninth Commandment?*

A. The ninth Commandment is, [*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy* m *neighbour*?]

Q. *What is required in the ninth Commandment?*

A. The ninth Commandment requireth the maintaining and promoting of truth between man and *n* man, and of our own, and our neighbours good *o* name, especially in witness *p* bearing.

f 1 *Cor.*7.2,3.5, 34,36.
g *Col.*4.6. 1 *Pet.*3.2.
h *Mat.*15.19. & 5.28. *Eph.*5.3, 4.
i *Exod.*20.15.
k *Gen.*30. 30. 1 *Tim.*5 8. *Lev.*25.35. *Deut.*22. 1,2, 3,4,5. *Exod.*23.4,5. *Gen.*47. 14, 20.
l *Prov.*21. 17. & 28.29. *Eph.*4.28.
m *Exod.*20.16
n *Zech.*8.16.
o 3 *John.*v.12
p *Pro.*14.5.25.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is forbidden in the ninth Commandment?*

A. The ninth Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever is prejudicial to truth, or injurious to our own or to our Neighbours good [q] name.

q 1 *Sam.*11. 28. *Lev.*19.16. *Pſal.*15.3.

Q. *Which is the tenth Commandment?*

A. The tenth Commandment is, [*Thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours houſe, thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his man-ſervant, nor his maid ſervant, nor his oxe, nor his aſs, nor any thing that is thy* [r] *Neighbours.*

r *Exod.*20.17. ſ *Heb.*13.5. 1 *Tim.*6.6. *Job* 31.29. *Rom.*12,15. 1 *Tim.*1.5. 1 *Cor.*15.4,5, 6,7. u 1 *King.*21.4. *Eſth.*5.13. 1 *Cor.*10.10. w *Gal.*5.6. *Jam.*3.14,16. x *Rom.*7.7,8. & 13.9. *Deut.*5.21. y *Eccleſ.*7.20. 1 *Joh.*1.8.10. *Gal.*5.17. z *Gen.*6.5. & 8.21. *Rom.*3.9.10 21 *Jam.*3.2,10 13 a *Ezek.*8.6. 13,15. 1 *Joh.*5.6. *Pſal.*78.17,32 56.

Q. *What is required in the tenth Commandment?*

A. The tenth Commandment requireth full contentment with our own [ſ] condition, with a right and charitable frame of Spirit towards our neighbour, and all that is [t] his.

Q. *What is forbidden in the tenth Commandment?*

A. The tenth Commandment forbiddeth all diſcontentment with our own [u] eſtate, envying or grieving at the good of our [w] neighbour, and all inordinate motions and affections to any thing that is [x] his.

Q. *Is any man able perfectly to keep the Commandments of God?*

A. No meer man ſince the fall is able in this life perfectly to keep the commandments of God [y], but perfectly doth break them in thought, word, and [z] deed.

Q. *Are all tranſgreſſions of the Law equally heinous?*

A. Some ſins themſelves, and by reaſon of ſeveral aggravations, are more heinous in the ſight of God than [a] others.

Q. *What doth every ſin deſerve?* A. Every

A. Every ſin deſerveth Gods wrath and curſe, both in this life, and that which is to *b* come.

b *Eph.*5.6.

Q. *What doth God require of us, that we may eſcape the wrath and curſe due to us for ſin?*

*Gal.*3.10. *Lam.*3.39.

A. To eſcape the wrath and curſe of God due to us for ſin, God requireth of us Faith in Jeſus Chriſt, Repentance unto *c* life, with the diligent uſe of all the outward means whereby Chriſt communicated to us the benefits of *d* Redemption.

*Mat.*15.41. c *Act.*20.21. d *Pro.*2.1. *to* 6. *and* 8.33. *to the end.*

Q. *What is faith in Jeſus Chriſt?*

A. Faith in Jeſus Chriſt is a ſaving *e* grace, whereby we receive, and reſt upon him alone for Salvation, as he is offered to us in the *f* Goſpel.

*Iſa.*55.3. e *Heb.*10.39. f *John* 1.12.

Q. *What is Repentance unto life?*

*Iſa.*26.34.

A. Repentance unto life is a ſaving grace, whereby a ſinner out of a true ſenſe of his *h* ſin, and apprehenſion of the mercy of God in *i* Chriſt, doth with grief and hatred of his ſin, turn from it unto *k* God, with full purpoſe of, and endeavour after *l* new obedience.

*Phil.*3.19. *Gal.*2.10. g *Acts* 11.18. h *Acts* 2,37,38 i *John* 2 12. *Jer.*2.12. k *Jer.*31.18, 19. *Ezech.*36.31. l *Cor.*7. 11.

Q. *What are the outward means, whereby Chriſt communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption?*

A. The outward and ordinary means, whereby Chriſt communicateth to u. the benefits of Redemption, are his Ordinances, eſpecially the Word, Sacraments and Prayer: all which are made effectual to the Elect for *m* Salvation.

*Iſa.*1.16,17. m *Mat* 28.19, 20. *Acts* 2.42,46, 47.

Q. *How is the Word made effectual to Salvation?*

A, The Spirit of God maketh the Reading, but especially the preaching of the Word, an effectual means of convincing and converting sinners, and of building them up in holiness and comfort through faith unto Salvation.

n *Neh.*8.8. 1 *Cor.*14.24, 25. *Act.*16.14. *Psal.*19.8. *Acts* 26,32. *Rom.*15.4. 2 *Tim.*3.15, 16,17. *Rom*10.13, 14 15,16,17. *and* 1.16.

Q. *How is the Word to be read and heard, that it may become effectual to salvation?*

A. That the Word may become effectual to salvation, we must attend thereunto with *o* diligence, preparation *p*, and *q* prayer, receive it with faith and *r* love, lay it up in our *s* hearts, and practise it in our lives.

o 1 *Pet.*2.1,2. p *Psal.*119.18. q *Prov.*8.34. r *Heb.*4. 2 *Thes.*2.10. s *Psal.*119.11. t *Luke* 8.15. *Jam.*1.25.

Q. *How do the Sacraments become effectual means of Salvation?*

A. The Sacraments become effectual means of Salvation, not from any vertue in them, or in him that doth administer them, but onely by the blessing of *u* Christ, and the working of the Spirit in them, that by faith receive *w* them.

u 1 *Pet.*3.21. *Mat.*3.11. 1 *Cor.*3.6,7. w 1 *Cor.*12.13.

Q. *What is a Sacrament?*

A. A Sacrament is an holy Ordinance instituted by Christ, wherein, by sensible signs, Christ, and the benefits of the New Covenant are represented, sealed and applied to *x* Believers.

x *Gen.*17.7,10 *Exod.*12.*Cap.* 1 *Cor.*11.23,26

Q. *Which are the Sacraments of the New Testament?*

A. The Sacraments of the New Testament, are *y* Baptism, and the Lords *z* Supper.

y *Mat.*28.19. z *Mat.*26.26, 27,28.

Q. *What is Baptism?*

A. Baptism is a Sacrament, wherein the washing with Water, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy *a* Ghost, doth signifie and Seal our ingrafting into Christ

a *Mat.*28.19.

Christ, and partaking of the benefits of the Covenant of Grace, and our engagement to be the *b* Lords.

b *Rom.6.4. Gal.3.27.*

Q. *To whom is Baptism to be administred?*

A. Baptism is not to be administred to any that are out of the visible Church, till they profess their faith in Christ, and obedience to *c* him; but the Infants of such as are members of the visible Church are to be *d* baptized.

c *Act.8.36,37. & 2.38.*

d *Act.2.38,39. Gen.17.10. Col. 2. 11, 12.*

Q. *What is the Lords Supper?*

A. The Lords Supper is a Sacrament, wherein, by giving and receiving Bread and Wine according to Christs appointment, his death is shewed forth; and the worthy Receivers, are not after a corporal and carnal manner, but by faith made partakers of his Body and Blood, with all his benefits, to their spiritual nourishment and growth in *e* grace.

e 1 *Cor.11.23, 24,25,26. and 10.16.*

Q. *What is required of the worthy receiving of the Lords Supper?*

A. It is required of them that would worthily partake of the Lords Supper, that they examine themselves, of their knowledge to discern the Lords *f* Body, of their Faith to feed upon *g* him, of their *h* Repentance, *i* Love, and new *k* obedience, lest coming unworthily, they eat and drink *l* Judgment to themselves.

f 1 *Cor.11. 23, 29.*
g 2 *Cor.13.5.*
h 1 *Cor.11.31.*
i 1 *Cor.10.1, 17.*
k 1 *Cor.5. 7,8.*
l 1 *Cor.11.28, 29.*

Q. *What is Prayer?*

A. Prayer is an offering of our desires to *m* God, for things agreeable to his *n* Will, in the Name of *o* Christ, with confession of our *p* sins, and thankful acknowledgment of his *q* mercies.

m *Psal.62.8.*
n 1 *Joh.* 5.14.
o *John* 16.
p *Psal.*32.
Dan.9.4.
q *Phil.4.6.*

Q. *What Rule hath God given for our direction in Prayer?*

A. The

A. The whole Word of God is of use to direct us in *r* Prayer, but the especial Rule of direction, is, that form of Prayer which Christ taught his Disciples, commonly called, *The Lords* ſ *Prayer.*

r *John* 5.14.

ſ *Mat.* 6.9,10, 11,13. *Luke* 11.2,3,4

Q. *What doth the Preface of the Lords Prayer teach us?*

A. The Preface of the Lords Prayer, which is, *Our Father which art in Heaven*, *t* teacheth us to draw near to God with holy reverence and confidence, as children to a father, able and ready to help *u* us, & that we should pray with and for *w* others.

t *Mat.* 6.9.

u *Rom.* 8.15. *Luke* 11.13.

w *Acts* 12.5. 1 *Tim.* 2.1.2.

Q. *What do we pray for in the first Petition?*

A. In the first Petition, which is, *Hollowed be thy* x *Name*, we pray that God would enable us and others to glorifie him in all that whereby he maketh himself *y* known, and that he would dispose all things to his own *z* glory.

x *Mat.* 6.9.

y *Psal.* 67 2,3.

z *Psal.* 65.

Q. *What do we pray for in the second Peion?*

A. In the second Petition, which is, *a Thy Kingdom come*, we pray that Satans Kingdom may be *b* destroyed, and that the Kingdom of Grace may be *c* advanced, our selves and others brought into it, and kept in *d* it, and that the Kingdom of Glory may be hastned.

a *Mat.* 6.10.

b *Psal.* 68.18.

c *Apoc.* 12.10, 11.

d 2 *Thes.* 3.1. *Rom.* 10.1. *Joh.* 17.19,20.

e *Apoc.* 22.20.

Q. *What do we pray for in the third Petition?*

A. In the third Petition, which is, *Thy Will be done on earth as it is in* f *Heaven*, we pray, that God by his grace would make us able and willing to know, obey, and submit to his will in all *g* things, as the Angels do in *h* Heaven.

f *Mat.* 6.10.

g *Psal.* 67. *Psal.* 110.36. *Mat.* 26.39.

h 1 *Sam.* 15.25 *Joh.* 1.21.

Q. *What do we pray for in the* 4th *Petition?*

A. In

A. In the fourth Petition, which is, *Give us this day our daily* i *Bread*, we pray, that of Gods free Gift we may receive a competent portion of the good things of this life, and enjoy his bleſſing with *k* them.

A. What do we pray for in the fifth Petition?

Q. In the fifth Petition, which is, *and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our* l *debtors*, we pray, that God for Chriſts ſake would freely pardon all our *m* ſins: which we are the rather encouraged to ask, becauſe by his grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive *n* others.

Q. What do we pray for in the ſixth Petition?

A. In the ſixth Petition, which is, *And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from* o *evil*, we pray that God would either keep us from being tempted to *p* ſin, or ſupport and deliver us when we are *q* tempted.

Q. What doth the concluſion of the Lords Prayer teach us?

A. The Concluſion of the Lords Prayer, which is, *For thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory for ever,* r *Amen*, teacheth us to take our encouragement in prayer from God only, and in our prayers to praiſe him, aſcribing ſ Kingdom, Power and Glory to *t* him: and in teſtimony of our deſire, and aſſurance to be heard, we ſay *u Amen.*

i *Mat.* 11.6.
k *Prov.* 30.8,8.
Gen. 28. 20.
1 *Tim.* 4. 4, 5.
l *Mat.* 26. 12.
m *Pſal.* 41. 1, 2, 7, 9.
Dan. 9. 17, 18, 19.
n *Luke* 11. 4.
Mat. 18. 35.
o *Mat.* 6. 13.
p *Mat.* 26. 41.
q 2 *Cor.* 12.7,8.
r *Mat.* 6 13.
ſ *Dan.* 9.4,7,8, 9,16,17,18,19
t 8 *Chron.* 29. 10,11,12,13.
u 1 *Cor.* 14.36. *Apoc.* 12.20,21

The

The Ten Commandments.

EXODUS XX.

GOd ſpake all theſe words, ſaying, I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the Land of Ægypt, out of the houſe of Bondage.

I. Thou ſhalt have no other Gods before me.

II. Thou ſhalt not make unto thee any graven Image, or any likeneſs of *any thing* that is in Heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou ſhalt not bow down thy ſelf to them, nor ſerve them: For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, viſiting the iniquity of the Fathers upon the Children unto the third and fourth *Generation* of them that hate me; And ſhewing Mercy unto Thouſands of them that Love Me and keep my Commandments.

III. Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy; ſix days ſhalt thou labour and do all thy work: but the ſeventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou ſhalt not do any work, thou, nor thy ſon, nor thy daughter, thy man-ſervant, nor thy maid-ſervant, nor thy cattel nor the ſtranger that is within thy Gates. For in ſix days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea and all that in them is; and reſted the ſeventh-day, wherefore the Lord bleſſed the Sabbath-day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long upon the Land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou ſhalt not kill.

VII. Thou ſhalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou

VIII. Thou ſhalt not ſteal.

IX. Thou ſhalt not bear falſe witneſs againſt thy Neighbour.

X. Thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours houſe, thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his man-ſervant, nor his maid-ſervant, nor his Oxe, nor his Aſs, nor any thing that is thy Neighbours.

The Lords Prayer.

OUr Father, which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name, Thy Kingdom, come, Thy Will be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven: Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors: And lead us not into Temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory for ever. *Amen.*

The Creed.

I Believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth; And in Jeſus Chriſt his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghoſt, born of the Virgin *Mary*, ſuffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified, dead and buried, he deſcended into * Hell; the third day he roſe again from the dead, he aſcended into Heaven, and ſitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he ſhall come to judge the quick and the dead: I believe in the Holy Ghoſt, the Holy Catholike Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveneſs of ſins, the Reſurrection of the body, and the life everlaſting. *Amen.*

* *That is, continued in ſtate of the dead and under the power of death till the third day.*

So

So much of every Question is repeated in the Answer, as maketh every Answer an entire Proposition, or sentence in it self: to the end the Learner may further improve it upon all occasions, for his increase in knowledge and Piety, even out of the course of Catechising as well as in it.

And albeit the substance of the Doctrine comprised in that Abridgement, commonly called, The Apostles Creed, *be fully set forth in each of the Catechisms, so as there is no necessity of inferring the Creed it self, yet it is here annexed, not as though composed by the Apostles, or ought to esteemed Canonical Scripture, as the Ten Commandments, and the Lords Prayer, much less a Prayer (as ignorant People have been apt to make it and the Decalogue) but because it is a brief sum of the Christian Faith, agreeable to the Word of God, and anciently received in the Churches of Christ.*

FINIS.